1 2 3 4 5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE 7 8 SEABOURN CRUISE LINE LIMITED, HOLLAND AMERICA LINE NV, CASE NO. 2:22-cv-00999-BAT 9 Plaintiffs, ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR 10 RECONSIDERATION v. 11 ERIC J GOLDRING, GOLDRING TRAVEL LLC, 12 Defendants. 13 Defendant Eric J. Goldring and Goldring Travel LLC requests the Court to reconsider its 14 Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction and Motion to Seal (Dkt. 42). Dkt. 15 48. The motion is denied. 16 DISCUSSION 17 Motions for reconsideration are disfavored and will ordinarily be denied unless there is a 18 showing of (a) manifest error in the ruling, or (b) facts or legal authority which could not have 19 been brought to the attention of the court earlier, through reasonable diligence. CR 7(h)(1). The 20 term "manifest error" is "an error that is plain and indisputable, and that amounts to a complete 21 disregard of the controlling law or the credible evidence in the record." Black's Law Dictionary 22 622 (9th ed. 2009). 23

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION - 1

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"[A] motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly unusual circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law." *Marlyn Natraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009). A motion for reconsideration should not be used to ask a court to rethink what the court had already thought through — rightly or wrongly. *Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner*, 909 F.Supp. 1342, 1351 (D. Ariz. 1995). Mere disagreement with a previous order is an insufficient basis for reconsideration, and reconsideration may not be based on evidence and legal arguments that could have been presented at the time of the challenged decision. *Haw. Stevedores, Inc. v. HT & T Co.*, 363 F. Supp. 2d 1253, 1269 (D. Haw. 2005). "Whether or not to grant reconsideration is committed to the sound discretion of the court." *Navajo Nation v. Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation*, 331 F.3d 1041, 1046 (9th Cir. 2003).

Here, Plaintiff is simply rehashing arguments that the Court has already considered. Plaintiff has shown no highly unusual circumstances, newly discovered evidence, clear error, or an intervening change in the controlling law. Thus, Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration (Dkt. 48) is **DENIED**.

DATED this 12th day of September, 2022.

BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA
United States Magistrate Judge